Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, June 18, 1817.

28. Voluem) Number 1471.

A CARD.

MR. EMANUEL CHARLES ANDERSON has the pleasure to notify to his Friends and the Public, that as the death of PESTONJEE BOMANJEE required his heirs to attend to his Estate of a multifarious nature, thereby occasioning the unavoidable retirement of DADABHOY PESTONJEE and MUNCHERJEE NOUROJEE (the Grand Sons of the late PESTONJEE BOMANJEE) from the Firm of ANDERSON and Company, the Partnership hitherto subsisting between them, and EMANUEL CHARLES ANDERSON, has been dissolved on the 26th of May last by mutual consent, and that the business of the House has been from that period, and will, in future, be conducted by the remaining Partner EMANUEL CHARLES ANDERSON, under the Firm of

"ANDERSON and CO."

Bombay, 18th June, 1817.

Baxter & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

PARSSONS' celebrated Aperient Antibilious Pills, adapted particularly to the climate of India:

Price per Box Rs. 3.

MR. PARSSONS has been many years in the Service of the Hon'ble Company, and has made Bilious complaints his study, and, from the efficacy of his Pills, now offers them to the public, and especially to persons going upon long Voyages.

Bombay, 18th June, 1817.

WHEREAS by an order of the High Court of Chancery made in a Cause "GIST against FOWKE," it was amongst other things ordered that it should be referred to JAMES STEPHEN Esquire, one of the Masters of thesaid Court, to inquire and state whether JAMES GIST named in the will of SAMUEL GIST deceased, the Testator in the said order named, be living or dead, and if dead, whether he left any Issue Male, lawfully b gotten, and born of an European woman, or whether he left any child or children living at the time of the death of the said Testator: The said JAMES GIST, (who went upwards of 40 years ago to India as a private Soldier in the Honorable East India Company's Service and passed as it is supposed under the name of GUEST) if living, is forthwith to come in before the said Master at his Chambers in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, and prove his Identity, and if the said JAMES GIST be dead the Issue Male of the said JAMES GIST, lawfully begotten and born of an European woman, and also the child or children of the said JAMES GIST, living at the time of the death of the said Testator SAMUEL GIST, (who died on or about the 16th day of January 1815) are or is forthwith to come in before the said Master at his said Chambers and prove his, her or their Identity and relationship as aforesaid, to the said JAMES GIST, and any person who can give information respecting the said JAMES GIST, or his child or children are requested forthwith to give such information to the said Master at his Chambers aforesaid.

Any Person desiring further information or having any to communicate, on the subject of the above Advertisement, are referred to Messrs. JOHN LECKIE & CO.

Bombay, 18th June, 1817.

Freight To London.

THE SHIP

HYPERION. A. I.

Henry Horn Commander

BURTHEN ABOUT

402 Tons

WILL be ready to receive goods, on Freight, for LONDON, in the course of a few days, and will sail as soon as her cargo is completed.

Tenders for tonnage, specifying the quantity and quality of goods proposed to be laden, will be received at the Office next to Mr. M'cVIEGH'S in NESBITT'S Lane.

Bombay, 18th June, 1817.

OSBORNE'S FAMILY, ADELPHI, and Caledonian Hotels.—Mrs. MARY HALL, Niece and Successor to the late Mrs. OSBORNE, begs leave to inform her friends and the Public, that having long conducted the business of these Establishments for her late Aunt, and since her Death been at great Expence in new furnishing, and rendering the apartments suitable and commodious for the reception of Families of the highest respectability—She most humbly solicits their Patronage and future favours which it will be her constant study to merit.—She also takes this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the numerous favors she has already received.

Ladies, or Gentlemen, or Families returning from India, will have the utmost attention paid to their comforts.

Hotels, November 13th, 1816.

Pestonjee Rustomjee

MOST respectfully begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the settlement and the public at large, that he has purchased the investment of the Officers and Surgeon of the Hon'ble Company's ship Vansittart, consisting of an assortment of the following Europe Articles, which are now exposed for sale at his shop opposite to the House occupied by Mr. MANSFIELD FORBES in Meadow's Street.

Ladies elegant riding Hats of different colors, trimmed with ribbons; maker James Bramwell.

Superfine sheeting and piece goods, maker Wm. Russell and Co.

Gentlemen's Hats, different makers.
Silk Stockings and Cotton Hose.
Hodgson's Beer in Hhds.
Pale Ale in Bottles.
Cyder and Perry, in Stone Bottles.
Claret and Port Wine from Gledstanes.
Best Cogniac Brandy.
Confectionary, from Hoffmann's.
Oil Men's Stores.
Perfumery from Smyth and Nephew.
Saddle and Buggy Harness; maker Milroy.
Flannel and Blankets.
Stationary,
Gold and Silver Lace.
Boots and Shoes; Stant, maker.
Glass ware; Nash, maker,
Best Corks.
Jamaica Rum.
Also, various other articles.

Bombay, 18th June, 1817

Dunjeeshaw Ruttonjee

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement and the public at large, that he has made a purchase of Europe goods of all sorts from Captain DALRYMPLE of the H. Co's. Ship VANSITTART, and Captain WELSTED of the General HARRIS, which he has exposed for sale at his Shop in *Meddow's* street, close by EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S.

Bombay, 18th June, 1817.

TO BE SOLD

for ready money

The following new Books.

Childe Harold 3d Canto	6 Rs.
The Prisoner of Chillon	6 Do.
30th No. of the Quarterly Review	6 Do.
33d No. of the Edinburgh Review	6 Do.
Red book for 1817	7 Do.
Critical Review for October November and December	3 Rs. each.

Inquire of RAGOBA DAMULJEE, Sheriff's Purvoe.

Bombay, 18th June, 1817.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—June 12th, Brig Zephyr, Captain W. L. Alford, from the Isle of France.—Ditto 15, Grab Ship Sallamaty Savoy, Nacqudah Serage Walley, from the Mauritius.

SAILED.—June 12th, Ship John Bannerman, Capt. George Ross, to Canton.—Ditto 13, Ship Friendship, Captain Thomas Howell, to China.—Ditto 15, Ship Lord Wellington Free Trader, Captain W. H. Harris, to Madras and Bengal.—Ditto Ship Conde de Rio Pardo, Captain H. Bates, to Madras and Calcutta.

BOMBAY,

BIRTH.—On Friday the 13th, Instant, the Lady of John Stewart Esq. of a Son.

DEATH.—At Surat, on Tuesday the 3d of June, James Rivett, the infant Son of Capt. James Rivett Carnac, aged 10 months and two days.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 18th JUNE, 1817.

It will be seen by a paragraph we have taken from the Hampshire Telegraph, that Government had resolved on making a Reduction, from full-pay, of one Lieutenant from every Company in all the Regiments in the Army, and of such, also, as are attached to Flank Companies, to take place from the moment that the notice should be received by the respective Regiments. This plan will place more than twelve Officers on half-pay from every Regiment on service in Europe, the Army under the command of the Duke of Wellington being included in the order—amounting, in the whole to 1200 Officers, and will effect a saving of 55,000*l.* per annum. Each Officer is allowed two months full-pay, to defray his expences home. No Regiment is to retain more than twelve Subalterns. It was also said that another Reduction in the Army would certainly take place on the 24th of March next, of two Companies, in every Regiment, which would put two Captains two Lieutenants, and two Ensigns, (in addition to the present reduction) from every regiment on Half-pay. With respect to the first reduction taking place, there cannot be a question, but whether the second has taken effect may perhaps be, reasonably, doubted, since Lord Bathurst declared at the opening of the Session of Parliament, that the military were then reduced to such a degree as nothing but the state of the Country could justify. It, therefore, seems to have been the opinion of Ministers that no further reduction ought to take place.

A report has been circulated that Mr. Curran intends, on the dissolution of the present parliament, to offer himself as a candidate for Westminster.

No news whatever from Calcutta has reached us during the last week.

Madras.

We have learned no further particulars of the lamentable loss of His Majesty's Ship *Alceste*, in Gaspar Straits, in addition to those we announced in our Extra Paper on Thursday It is certainly a most distressing conclusion of the Embassy, but it is a matter of great consolation that no lives were lost.

[*Courier.—June 3rd.*

English Extracts.

LONDON.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1817.

A letter from Paris, dated Jan. 18, gives further particulars relative to the Loan to the French Government:—"It is undertaken by the Barings having with them some English houses, and other houses upon the Continent, of whom Hope & Co. are the principals; they undertake to furnish the French Government with, or pay to the Allies, 420,000,000 francs, for which they receive that amount in French 5 per cent. Stock at 70 per cent. The loan is to be for ten years; at the expiration of which period they are to be paid the amount of the Stock at par, which will be 600,000,000 francs; they of course receive the interest of 30,000,000 francs per annum, which is paid like the other, half-yearly.—This, with the difference they gain upon the Stock, in taking it at 70, and receiving it at par, gives them an annual interest or benefit of 11⅓ per cent.

The Portuguese troops have taken possession of Monte Video. This measure has become a subject of fierce contention by the public press. One side regards it as a positive act of hostility; others see in it merely an act of self-preservation; while others presume it is the result of a secret understanding between the Governments of Portugal and Spain.

It is said, that a large meeting of Opposition Noblemen and Gentlemen has been held lately at Woburn Abbey.

The Hon. Spencer Compet intends to relinquish his seat for the Borough of Hertford, from the conscious rectitude of not being enabled to attend his Parliamentary duties—he is now at Rome for his health.

It is stated in a Dublin paper, that the Trinity College Board, Dublin, have recently come to a resolution of expunging Locke's famous *Treatise by Government* from the College course!

A Gentleman, named Graham, claims the title of Lord Cromwell, as lineal descendant of that Peer, who was beheaded by Henry VIII. from pique, in consequence of his having promoted the marriage of that Sovereign with Ann of Cleves. Henry afterwards reversed the attainder, and granted his heirs extensive estates, among the rest, the whole village of Westminster, great estates in Surrey and Norfolk, and large property in Scotland, including several Dukedoms.—He exhibits Henry's patent, and several other ancient documents, in support of his title.

"BRESLAU, *Jan.* 7.—His Highness Prince Blucher departed this morning early, in the best health, from this City for Berlin.

"VIENNA, *Jan.* 4.—The marriage which has been long talked of between the sister of our Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Paulina, Princess of Metternich, and his Royal Highness Duke Ferdinand of Wurtemberg, brother to the late King of Wurtemberg, will shortly take place, and the bride goes to Pisa, where the bridegroom at present is.

"Among the jewels that Madame Murat is going to have sold, is a single row of black pearls, which his Majesty, it is said, will buy, at the price of 5000 ducats.

The Regencies on the coast of Africa, in dependence upon the Turkish Government, seem to act with the most sincere and cordial good faith towards the immediate Allies of Great Britain at least. Another Embden ship, which sailed from Lisbon, under an English-Hanoverian flag, has been taken by a Tripolitan corsair, and carried into Tripoli. The British Consul immediately took down his flag, and went to the Dey; who, as soon as the Captain of the corsair came ashore, ordered him to be seized and bound, and immediately hung to the mast-head of his own ship. The Embden ship was to be paid for all the damages she had received.

A new Dutch Consul lately arrived at Algiers. The Dey at first declined recognizing him, on account of the hostilities committed by Admiral Von Capellan, in conjunction with Lord Exmouth; but when the Consul produced the usual present, he was received without further objection.

Letters are received from Cadiz dated 31st December. For some time past the *Madrid Gazette* has been blazoning forth the projected expedition against Spanish America, threatening it to be the largest Spain has fitted out since the time of Philip II. but from the seat of preparations we now learn only that the regiment of Saragoza was to sail for Vera Cruz in ten days, that of Navarre to follow soon after for Havannah, and that of Burgos for Lima. The ship *Tagle*, respecting which great apprehensions were entertained, had arrived safe at Cadiz, from Lima.

By letters received by the way of Panama we learn, that though the port of Lima is not formally opened, all kinds of shipments are admitted, and a very brisk trade carried on in the valleys of Peru. Tampico is also open, on the payment of 10 per cent. duties. For none of this do we owe to Ferdinand VII.; all has hitherto been done in spite of his orders, but the Viceroys found they could not carry on their governments without it, such was the state of the country.

The House of Assembly in Jamaica has passed a Bill for a more particular registration of slaves.—This is meant to prevent the passing of the Registry Bill in England.—The Methodist Missionaries have presented a memorial to the House of Assembly, pointing out the difficulties they have to encounter, through the representation that their doctrines lead to insubordination or rebellion, and praying for a more liberal and candid construction of their views:—

"Your Memorialists (they say) are humbly conf.

dent that there is nothing in their system of doctrines and discipline, which can justify this representation, and the consequent opposition they experience. With regard to their doctrines, they enforce (agreeably with the scriptures) on the minds of the people, together with the fear of God, subjection to the higher powers, obedience to magistrates speaking evil to no man, contentment, quietness, and prompt attention to business; in like manner; they exhort servants and slaves to count their masters worthy of all honour, to be obedient to them, and to please them well in all things, not answering again, not purloining, but shewing all fidelity, and a singleness of heart to fulfil their duty: and in respect to their discipline, they do not recommend or even countenance immoderate or frequent fasting, nor do they hold or sanction any religious meetings at improper hours; they disapprove of a regard to superfluous and superfluous fancies of every kind; they endeavour to make them happy, contented, and industrious, not miserable, ambitious, or slothful; being anxious to render them fruitful in every good word and work, that they may always possess a solid hope of eternal felicity. Further, your Memorialists have been objected to on account of the contributions made by their societies for the support of the mission, and the nature of their connections in England; to which they respectfully answer, that with respect to their friends at home, your Memorialists receive no salary or emoluments, from them, nor any instructions but what are usually printed and made public, and are altogether unconnected with the affairs of Government; nor have they any correspondence with political parties. In short, they are not influenced, by their office, duty, instructions, or inclinations, to interfere directly or indirectly with the legislation of the colony."

The new Constitution of Hayti gives the President Petion an annual salary of 40,000 dollars.

United States Papers are received to the 24th ult. *The National Intelligencer* proclaims the serious distress caused among the poorer classes by the scarcity of corn, and earnestly recommends the adoption of measures for diminishing the consumption. The failure of the harvest in the United States appears to have been much greater than we have been led to believe from the former accounts; and some of the sufferers have gone so far as to call for a Legislative Act to prevent the temporary exportation of grain.

Reports are industriously circulated in Bedfordshire that a nobleman of Whig principles and ancestry means to take his seat on the Ministerial benches next Session.

It is said that the indisposition of the Right Hon. George Rose will prevent him from attending his duty in Parliament, and that a negociation is on the tapis for his retirement.—*Evening Paper*.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons has arrived in Town preparatory to the opening of the Session. We are sorry to find he suffers from the *erysipelas* in his face.

Sir Vicary Gibbs and Sir William Plomer have been for some days confined to their beds.

Eight of the principal leaders in the outrage for which *Towle* was executed at Nottingham, are apprehended, and warrants are issued for the arrest of six more.

LONDON.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1817.

The Paris Papers to Monday last are received. Except a slight improvement in the Funds, and the oft-repeated declaration of the King being restored to health, they do not contain an article of news that deserves credit.

There was no arrival of foreign papers from the Continent this morning, though there is some reason to believe that an express was received by a mercantile house from Paris, on the subject of the loan. There are reports of obstacles having arisen to prevent its completion, but they are probably unfounded.

A statement of much interest, not merely to the commercial world, but to the people at large, reached town yesterday, by express from St. Petersburgh. It was announced that the exchange upon England had there risen on the 2d instant, the day on which the express stated, to 12, the advance being, within a short time, nearly 30 per cent. The cause assigned for this rapid rise, however it may affect the commercial world, was of a nature to be highly promising to the poorer parts of the community. It is stated, that the vast sums drawn for upon England, in payment of the wheat and flour shipped at Odessa for British consumption, had thus materially operated on the course of exchange. If so, we may expect a great influx of corn from the Mediterranean.

New York and other American Papers are received to the 25th ult. The intelligence obtained through this channel from South America teems with disasters to the cause of the Independents. On the 15th of November 2500 Spanish Royalists, by an act of treachery, which is scarcely justifiable even in a civil war, obtained possession of the fort of Montblanc, which commands an important line of communication. The assailants threw down their arms in sight of the Fort, and rushed in, as if to join the cause of their opponents, who of course, received them as brethren. At night they rose upon the astonished garrison, and disarmed them. The Royalists were also advancing in great numbers from Vera Cruz, upon the Fort of Boquilla, which was still held by the Independents, but with a trifling garrison. In another quarter one of the Independent Generals, by name Vittorio, was said to be blockading the three royalist cities Xalapa, Orizava, and Cordova.

An article from New York states, that within one week two hundred bales of British goods had been re-shipped for Liverpool, in consequence of American commodities of the same description being cheap and abundant.

A private letter from Paris, of the 18th inst. states, that the King, on the 16th, created six Peers of France. Their names are, Messrs. Jamilhac, Montcalm, De Cazes, sen. Lafitte, Roi, and Greffulhe. All these are persons of the first consideration, in point of property. M. Jamilhac has been long Military Commandant of the Northern Department of France. M. de Montcalm is brother-in-law to the Duc de Richelieu, and is descended from one of the oldest families in France. M. de Cazes is father to the Minister of Police. Mr. Lafitte is the celebrated Banker of Paris. M. Roi is a rich proprietor of national domains; and M. Greffulhe is a Banker of great eminence, who has passed much of his time in London, and has been always a zealous and sincere friend of the Bourbons. He is a citizen of Geneva, but has been lately naturalized in France.

In the New Vienna Court Calendar, Bonaparte's son, by Maria Louisa, is styled "Francis Joseph Charles, Prince of Parma;" his other name of Napoleon being omitted.

Extract of a letter, dated Manchester, Jan. 13:—"Trade is mending; large sales were made last week, of cambrics principally. Calicoes had advanced 7½ per cent. The buyers begin to drop in. By and bye we expect to have a pretty brisk demand. I hope the poor weavers will soon find the benefit of the change."

Yesterday being the first day of Term, the Judges proceeded in cavalcade to open the Courts at Westminster. Three of the principal Law Officers are at present ill, and of course, did not appear at Westminster Hall. Sir Vicary Gibbs, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, is ill at Bath; Sir T. Plumer, the Vice-Chancellor, is in a state of dangerous illness; and Baron Thompson, Chief in the Exchequer, is unable to attend the court. It is rumoured that the Chief Baron will shortly resign.

On Wednesday a Deputation of the Livery of London waited upon the Lord Mayor, and presented to him a Requisition, signed by upwards of seventy of the most respectable individuals of that body, calling upon his Lordship to convene a Meeting of the Common Hall, with as little delay as possible, for the purposes contained in the following letter:—

"My Lord—We, the undersigned Liverymen, request your Lordship to convene a Common Hall, upon an early day, for the purpose of considering the present alarming state of the country, and petitioning Parliament for a reform and Retrenchment in the Public Expenditure—a Reduction of the present enormous and unconstitutional Military Establishment—an Abolition of all useless Places and unmerited Pensions—and a Constitutional Reform in the Representation of the People in Parliament—by which alone our national grievances can be effectually redressed, and adequate security afforded against future encroachments."

The Lord Mayor enquired of the Deputation what day they wished the Meeting to be convened, and being answered Friday next, his Lordship immediately appointed Friday the 31st inst. at twelve o'clock.

There was yesterday a Meeting at Liverpool to petition for Reform, and also at Huddersfield and Birmingham on Wednesday, but there was not the least disturbance whatever at any of those popular assemblages of the People.—From 15 to 20,000 persons assembled at the latter meeting.

The important question of Reform has at length assumed a form and character that irresistibly force it on the attention of Parliament. The principle, recognised by the Common Council, seemed generally to be triennial elections, and the extension of the elective franchise to all freeholders, copyholders, and householders, paying taxes: but they did not proceed so far as to dictate terms to Parliament, but wisely left the principles of the measure to its own discretion. The principal points of division between the Reformers consist in the extent of the elective franchise, and the duration of Parliaments. One party (including Messrs. Cobbett and Hunt) advocates universal suffrage and annual Parliaments, while another desire the restoration of triennial elections, and that only freeholders, copyholders, and householders, should exercise the right of voting.

It is currently reported, and we believe not without some ground, that Ministers have resolved to propose some reform in the Parliamentary Representation, by annihilating the power of some of the rotten Boroughs to send Members, and conferring that privilege upon some of the great cities & towns, as Glasgow and Manchester.—*Sun*.

Birmingham.—From a survey made, in July last, of the town of Birmingham, it has been found to contain 18,082 houses and premises assessed to the Poorates, and the annual value is estimated at 210,170*l*. but only 3189 of the houses contribute to the rate. The number of the non-contributing houses was 14,189, the annual value of which was estimated at 95,595*l*. avaraging rather more than 6*l*. a house. There were 1,500 uninhabited houses in the parish. The annual value of the 3,893 houses contributing to the rate was 114,665*l*. the annual average of which is about 29*l*. 10s. per house. Of these houses which do contribute, some pay half the amount of their proportion of the rate, some a third, and a few *only* a fourth. According to the evidence of Mr. Lloyd, vestry clerk of the parish, given at the county sessions held last week, it appeared that there were no less than 5000 out-cases, or families, comprising 20,000 persons, relieved weekly; that there are 800 paupers in the House, and 300 in the Asylum; that their weekly payments now amounted to 800*l*. that at the present moment the parish was 6000*l*. in debt; and that it was becoming involved deeper and deeper every week. The amount collected in each rate, levied for the use of the poor, produced upon an average from 1400*l*. to 1500*l*.—it should produce 1700*l*. They had had twenty levies since last Easter; and he expected that a rate would be required weekly till next Easter.

LONDON,
SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 25, 1817.

Late last night the Paris Papers of Monday and Tuesday last reached town. The following are their most interesting contents:—

"Paris, *Jan* 21.—The ship *Saint Michel*, of Cherburgh, which arrived from Rio Janeiro, at Drippe, Dec. 28, was detained and plundered near the Canaries by a Spanish Insurgent privateer, which released her after taking out her cargo.

"Mr. Baring, banker, of London, has arrived here.

"M. Fouche has sold all his estates in France.

"Several of the State Prisoners in Italy are, it is said, to be exiled. The departure of some of them for America is spoken of.

"From Constantinople, it is stated, that the Grand Seignior has sent to the Dey of Algiers six corvettes and some large gun-boats.

"The Princess of Wales intends to pass the Carnival at Milan.

"The King of Sweden is said to be dangerously ill.

"St. Dennis, *Jan.* 19—To-day the remains of the Kings, Queens, Princes and Princesses of the branches of Valois and Bourbons were deposited in the tombs prepared for that purpose."

A Flanders Mail and Brussels Papers arrived last night.—There has been a considerable disturbance at Dinant, in the Netherlands, in consequence of the removal from thence of some grain.—Leipsic New Year's Fair has proved much worse than could have been expected; the attendance was uncommonly thin and very little business was transacted.

These Papers state, that the territorial arrangements between Saxony and Prussia are at length to be settled.

Private letters from Spain inform us, that the Jesuits are making rapid progress in that country, since their restoration. The collegiate church and establishment of *St. Isidore*, in Madrid, has been given up to them by the *beloved* Ferdinand.

The following letter has been sent by the Secretary of State for the Home Department to the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Leicester, and to the Lord Lieutenants of several other Counties, inviting them to strengthen the civil power of their respective Counties:—

My Lord,—It being deemed expedient, under present circumstances, that the Civil Power should be strengthened in the County under your Grace's charge, I have to request that you will recommend it to the Magistrates in the principal towns within the same (in which the measure is not already adopted), to encourage the enrolment of respectable householders to act, as occasion may require, as Special Constables for a fixed period of time, not less than three months: and I have further to request that your Grace will communicate to the Commanding Officers of the several Yeomanry Corps within the County of Leicester, the wish of his Majesty's Government, that they would hold themselves and the Corps under their respective commands, in a state of preparation to afford prompt assistance to the Civil Authorities in case of necessity

I have, &c. Sidmouth.

The Lord Lieutenant of the County of Leicester.

A disturbance took place at Oadby, a few miles from Leicester, on Tuesday last. A mob assembled and obstructed the swearing in of Special Constables for the protection of the tranquillity of that town. In the evening several stacks were set on fire, two or three of which were consumed. A troop of Yeomanry Cavalry succeeded in taking three of the ringleaders, who were committed to Leicester gaol. The rest were dispersed.

It is a singular occurrence, that not a single vessel from a foreign port, a coaster, or a collier, was entered at the Custom-house on Thursday; and only seven vessels on foreign voyages, and 15 coasters, cleared out on that day.

It is said, that a Meeting of Merchants, and other leading persons in the City, is in contemplation, for the express purpose of assisting the Government at this crisis.

Yesterday, being the anniversary of the birth of Mr. Fox, a meeting was held at the British Tavern, to commemorate the principles upon which that illustrious patriot and Statesman acted through life.—Earl Grey was in the chair, and he was surrounded by many most upright and distinguished persons, among whom were his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Holland, Lord Saye and Sele, Lord St. John, Sir S. Romilly, Sir J. Mackintosh, Sir R. Wilson, Sir R. Ferguson, the Hon. J. Abercrombie, &c. The Noble Earl expressed in a most affecting manner, the irreparable loss which the empire & all the human race had sustained in the loss of that great and illustrious person whose principles they were then assembled to commemorate. At no time was that loss more imminently felt than in the present lamentable condition of the country. How much must it be deplored by all, but particularly by those who are called on to fulfil the legacy he had left to those who professed to tread in his steps, of inflexable integrity, courage, and perseverance in the maintenance of the Constitution in all its parts. For himself, he could only say that the example of the disinterested exertions of Mr. Fox was indelibly imprinted on his heart, and by it should he govern his conduct to the last moments of his life. Many sentiments sacred to the cause of freedom, civil and religious, to economy, and to the rights of the people were given, and the meeting broke up before eleven o'clock.

WINCHESTER,
SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1217.

We understand that the Clergy of the Diocese of Bath and Wells have presented a remonstrance to the Bishop, on the subject of the Consolidation Bill, and that similar measures are taking in every part of the kingdom. The statute of Henry VIII. and the 53rd of George III. are said to be made the basis of the present Bill—the former was enacted in the worst of times, and with an avowed intention to degrade and depress the Church; and the latter, commonly called Lord Harrowby's Act, is shewn to be unjust in its principles, and oppressive in its regulations. But above all, the clause which empowers the Bishop to impose a curate on a resident incumbent, calls for their severest animadversion: this clause was for a moment withdrawn, but now again, with a very slight modification, forms a prominent feature in the intended Bill.

PORTSMOUTH.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1817.

It was yesterday announced to the 36th Regt. in this Garrison, that Government had resolved on making a Reduction from full pay, of one Lieutenant from every Company of all the Regiments in the Army, and of such, also, as are attached to Flank Companies,—to take place from the moment that the notice should be received by the respective Regiments. This plan will place more than twelve Officers on half-pay from every Regiment on service in Europe, the Army under the command of the Duke of Wellington being included in the order—amounting, in the whole, to 1200 Officers, and will effect a saving of 55,000*l*, per annum. Each Officer is allowed two months full pay, to defray his expenses home. No Regiment is to retain more than twelve Subalterns.

Another Reduction in the Army will certainly take place on the 24th of March next, of Companies in every Regiment, which will be two Captains, two Lieutenants, and two Ensigns, (in addition to the present Reduction) from every Regiment, on Half-pay.

On Tuesday morning, the Main-mast of His Majesty's Ship *Nelson*, weighing upwards of 20 tons was lifted out of its Step, and a pig of iron ballast placed over the mortice, for giving air to the mast and step—the mast resting on the pig of ballast. It was performed in little more than half an hour by four men working the screws of a machine invented by Mr. Sarveyor Seppings, and it will be a great saving to the public, by doing away with one Ship Dock in the Yard.

So greatly has the business of this Port decreased, that although many extra clerks in the Custom-house, &c. have been discharged, the salaries of the Tide Waiters have been increased.

It appears from an advertisement in our third page, signed by Mr. Calvert, that at a meeting of Hampshire Gentlemen at London yesterday, when Lord Cochrane was in the chair, it was resolved to call a general Meeting of this County, "to agree to a Petition to Parliament for a Reform in the Commons or people's House of Parliament." on Monday the 10th of next month, on *Portsdown Hill*.

Our Correspondent's letters from Plymouth, dated on Thursday last, contains many particulars of the dreadful storm which visited that Port on Sunday night and Monday morning last, and which may all be depended on—The gale caused the tide to flow sixteen feet higher than it was ever known to do before: it was four feet above the Breakwater—it is estimated by some that the damage done to that work amounts to upwards of 100,000*l*. The gale appears to have been attended with the most disastrous effects throughout the Devonshire coast—At Polperry 40 boats, out of 45, were lost, and other damages—At Exmouth the tide rose higher than was ever remembered—the Pier House was totally destroyed by the fury of the waves; as was also that strong stone-built Custom-house, commonly called the Watch-house—At Dawlish the storm was most tremendous, and has left strong marks of its ravages: a garden in front of Mr. Cox's house, with all its contents, was completely swept off by the tide, and the large stones which formed the embankment wall were carried as far as the Warren, a distance of a mile and a half.—The banks of the Exe were overflowed, & many thousand seams of hay borne off by the waters—The streets of Totnes exhibited an extraordinary spectacle: the tide had risen so high, and the River Dart, swoln by the rains, poured down such a flood to meet it, that together they inundated the streets of the lower parts of the town to such a depth, that the inhabitants were constrained to pass to and fro' in boats. This may be taken as deplorable earnest of the state of other towns similarly situated.

A Grand Dinner will be given by the Company of Ironmongers, at Ironmonger's Hall, on the 31st instant, to Vicount Exmouth and to the Captains who composed the Squadron under his Lordship's orders at the Attack on Algiers.

[*Ham. Tele. Chron.—January* 27.

An intercepted love letter forms a leading topic at the West-end of the Town at the present time. It was addressed by a political character to a *married* Lady!—*Morn Post*.

A little frolic of the Grand Duke Nicholas.—On his Imperial Highness leaving Chester for Montgomeryshire, he perceived one of the out-riders to be mounted on a good horse; being a fine morning, his Highness felt disposed to take a ride, and requested to change place with the courier; it was a fourteen mile stage, and on descending a very long and steep hill, his Highness did not like to crawl down so slow as the others, and told his suite that he would ride on, and order some refreshment and horses for them. On his Highness arriving at the Inn, he desired the landlady to prepare some beef steaks and mutton chops for the Grand Duke and his suite. The landlady observed that they should be immediately got ready, and, taking his Highness for the courier, asked him to accept of a glass of something, which he politely declined, observing that he would wait until the company arrived. She then took him to shew him the rooms she had prepared for the Grand Duke, and asked him if he thought they would do. His Highness told her that they would do extremely well. The carriages shortly after arrived; at this moment the hostess begged his Highness would have the goodness to point out to her the Grand Duke; his Highness smiled, and said that she would be sure to see him. Generals Kutusoff and Mansel getting out of their carriage, they saluted him, and asked him how he liked his ride.—He said that he had never rode a more pleasant horse, and asked General Kutusoff to examine his mouth in order to ascertain his age; which, when done, his Highness asked the post-boys if their master would sell the horse, and what would be the price of him? The boys said, that their master had no objection to sell the horse, and that the price was sixty guineas; which sum his Highness instantly agreed to give. During the interval, the hostess lost no time in asking the servants which of the Gentlemen was the Grand Duke. When then they pointed him out to her, she said that was the courier, nor would she believe them until Gen. Mansel introduced his Highness to her, when she seemed much abashed, and asked his Highness's pardon.

A Little Frolic of the Prince Regent.—It was stated on the 6th inst. that the Prince Regent had conferred the honour of Knighthood on Mr. Rycroft, Knight Harbinger to his Majesty. It has been incorrectly stated in a Morning Paper, that the appointment of Knight Harbinger is recent. This is one of the useless appointments recommended by Mr. Burke to be abolished; but Mr. Rycroft has enjoyed it for many years. At the Pavilion, on Saturday se'nnight, after dinner, Mr. Rycroft, in the course of conversation, said, that he enjoyed a Knight's appointment without the honour of Knighthood, and that he was a placeman without profit, as the fees were irregular. Part of this observation his Royal Highness happened to overhear, and asked what Mr. Rycroft had said about Knighthood. The words were repeated to the Prince, when his Royal Highness said, "Rycroft, you shall no longer have to complain of wanting the *honour* of Knighthood;" and turning to Major Lowther, said, "Major, give me your sword." He an in-

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stant he conferred the honour of Knighthood on the astonished and grateful Sir Henry Rycroft. Fortunately Sir George Naylor was present, and he took note of the ceremony towards its registration; consequently the fees of Knighthood will be paid, whatever may become of the fees of *Knight Harbinger*.

The following account of what were the duties of this Officer, extracted from the "Booke of Household of Queene Elizabeth," will shew, that they are the last, which could be serviceable to our venerable Sovereign in his present condition:—

"HERBINGER.—Gentleman. He hath—a yeare and 16d. a day boarde wages, and 3s. 4d. a day, while he is making herbitsage; he and his fellowes the foure yeomen are to provide, *so oft as her Majesty removes*, all the Queen's lodgs, all lordes, ladyes, and chiefe officers, needful and necessary lodgeing, if they be lodged in the Court.

The Post-office receipts of last year are less than the preceding, by the sum of 32,000*l.* which is upwards of 6,340*l.* per week.

A report has been prevalent for some days past, that Mr. Courtenay had resigned his pretensions to the future representation of this City, and intended to offer himself for the Borough of Southampton. We have authority to state, that it is totally void of foundation.—*Exeter Post.*

Died, on Sunday last, at his residence Exminster Villa, aged 64, William White Esq. formerly Captain in the Hon. East India Company's Service.

(*Hamp. Telegraph.—Jan.* 20

Mr. GRAHAM, who claims the dormant title of Lord CROMWELL, as the lineal descendant of the unfortunate Peer, who was beheaded by HENRY THE VIIITH, we understand, is an eminent West India broker in the City. Mr. GRAHAM lately succeeded to a large fortune, by the death of a relation, which, if he makes good his claim to the *Peerage*, will enable him to support the dignity of that ancient house with becoming splendour.

EPIGRAMS.

RECITED AT THE EAST LONDON THEATRE, WELLCLOSE-SQUARE, BY MR. GILBERT, IN THE CHARACTER OF A POETASTER.

Old Cormorant Time no longer pass
Your hours devouring moulten brass,
Since naught with you endures;
Leave works of art—leave works of taste,
Among our brazen Courtiers baste,
And eat up *Sinecures*.

BELINDA is the sweetest of all singers,
How the piano sounds beneath her fingers!
Sweetly responsive to her lilly hand.
Ye Gods! and must the grand sonata stop?
It must—
A customer is calling in the shop,
"Mistress, I wants a farthing's worth of sand."

BON MOT.—A Country Gentleman, of the name of *Pepper*, having informed a Noble and Learned Amateur, in the sports of the field, that he had a very hot and lively horse, which had *flung* him in the course of a chase, on the preceding day, a conversation ensued on the qualities of the animal. In reply to a question from the venerable Judge as to the name of the horse, the Gentleman stated, that he had not yet given it any name, and was at a loss to select one for him. "A name, a name!" said Lord N. "why, Sir, you should call him, "Pepper-*Caster!*"

COUNSELLOR O'GARNISH

We take shame to ourselves for not having sooner noticed the very able address to the Court of King's Bench during the last Term, of a Barrister from the sister kingdom,, in the cause *Serge against Sabretach*. The following is, we believe, a pretty correct report of it:—

"When I look around me, and above me, and below me, and dizzily ponder over the tide of time, which, rolling through this elevated edifice, sweeps the mighty and the mean to one common bourne, whence, as the poet of nature informs us, no traveller returns—when I reflect that the Court which I now address, nay perhaps the very segment of the seat I now occupy, was heretofore enlightened by that Aurora Borealis of legal effulgence, which formed a halo on the brow of a Dunning and a Mansfield, I feel rooted with terror to the ground, & paralyzed in my lower extremities like the marble thighed monarch in the Arabian Tales. Would to Heaven that the red-haired Founder of this venerable Hall had snatched Tyrrell's dart from his own bosom, and plunged it into mine, ere I had essayed this office! But the different epochs of our existence checks the wish!—My Lords, my client, the plaintiff, is of the useful class of beings (nine of whom were heretofore supposed to constitute a man) who give broad cloth to the back—serge to the stomach—buckram to the body—thickset to the thigh! His manners are modest—his conduct is creditable—his shop is shewy—and his residence is Ratcliffe. The defendant is an Officer of Dragoons, recently drawn from the purlieus of Pall-mall, and quartered at Hounslow. Luckily for him the days of drawing and quartering are over, or wrongs like my client's might justify the corporeal partition. It might be accident, it might be design, which caused Captain Sabretach on a visit to the Wapping Docks, to lounge over Ratcliffe Highway. Attracted by these words, "Serge, Tailor and Habit-maker," he halted at the plaintiff's door. An elegant pelisse, with arms extended, hung swinging on the door-post—he entered the shop, and with a blandishment well suited to the perfidy of his purpose, he ordered a pelisse of the same workmanship and materials. The superb ornament started like the web of Arachne from the fingers of the plaintiff's journeyman, and on the Monday week following the defendant issued from the Hounslow Barracks, the envy & admiration of his booted brethren. His collar was of sable fur, 'Get me a suit of sables,' cried he, mimicking the march of the dupe of Denmark; but when he would have added, 'the *Devil wears black*,' the Demon of Darkness stuck in his throat. My Lords, you are (and long may you continue to be) clad in the robes of office, and you know what fur is. When you reflect that the pelisse was of extra-superfine French brown; that bands of braids were buttoned on the bosom, with a fork of ditto behind; that the side seams were finely and fully figured; that the tassels were tamboured; and that frogs, presumptuous as those of Pharoah, enveloped the defendant from chitterlin to chine, you will not, I am sure, agitate your eye-brows with extra astonishment, when you learn that the price demanded was seventeen pounds fourteen shillings and sixpence. The plaintiff was pressing—the defendant was dunned; but cash not being forthcoming, the plaintiff drew a bill of exchange for the amount, which the defendant accepted, payable at Messrs. Child and Company's Temple-bar. The bill was presented when due, and was noted for non-payment. God forbid that I should impute any blame to Messrs. Child and Company. Their answer was 'No effects;' and after sedulous inquiry I find, that when a man has no money in a banker's hands, such banker is not bound to pay his drafts. This, my Lords, the defendant must have known. His acceptance, therefore, was a mockery of the lace merchant; it was buttering the bacon of baseness; it was thrusting the red-hot poker of pertness into the already blazing conflagration of my client's grievances. The defendant had now thrown away the scabbard, and the plaintiff drew the sword. He sued out a writ, in the name of George the Third of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and *Ireland*; Ireland, that emerald in its unfathomed caves of despotism; that hapless tin kettle, doomed to be eternally appurtenant to the tail of the dog of war. A declaration was filed, cautiously containing for goods sold and delivered, and for work and labour, with a notice to plead in eight days.—Even now the plaintiff did more than by legal courtesy he was bound to perform. He *demanded a plea*—how primitive the process! *otherwise judgment*—how awful the alternative!

"This was contumeliously contemned: it was treated as *Brutum Fulmen*. But the Plaintiff, my Lords, was no mimic Jove, bantering and blustering from a bridge of brass; Serge, and not *Salmoneus*, was the antagonist whom the Defendant was to cope with. The bolt was hurled, and interlocutory judgment was signed for want of a plea. At this stage of the proceedings, the Plaintiff's Attorney put into my unexperienced hands an affidavit of the cause of action. The motion he wished me to submit to your Lordship, was novel and arduous. Seniors in silk, and Puisnes in prunella, would have shrunk from its experiment. But, full of my client's wrongs, and swelling like the Sybil with my subject, even so humble an individual as myself now ventures to move your Lordships—that it may be referred to the Master to compute principal and interest on the Bill of Exchange upon which this action is brought!!!"

[*The Morning Chronicle,—January* 10.

TARIFF OF MURDERING ENGLISHMEN IN FRANCE UNDER THE BOURBON GOVERNMENT. By the arrival at Brighton of the Ann and Elizabeth packet, Captain Daniels, from Dieppe, we learn the result of the trial of the Custom-house Officers at Rouen, for the murder of Captain PARTRIDGE, of the Nancy packet, off Dieppe by wantonly firing upon the crew, when in the act of boarding her. Two of the offenders have been found guilty, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 3000 francs each—And yet to such monsters (strange to tell!) we are about to lend money!!

Mr. BARRE BERESFORD has been appointed to the Office of Deputy Vice Treasurer of Ireland.

A case will shortly appear before the public, by means of a Suit in Chancery, which will serve at once to illustrate to Sinecure System, and to exhibit the superior discernment of Royalty. Some time back, owing to the chance perusal of some documents in the newspapers, it appeared that a young Gentleman (now about 19) named JOHN AUGUSTUS SULLIVAN, the eldest son of the Right Hon. JOHN SULLIVAN, of Harley-street, was the legal possessor of an income of 5,244*l.* per annum, which he had held for about 12 years, with the office of Register and Receiver of Demerary! Though the youth had evidently been fed for years with "the bread of Sinecure',—as Mr. BENTHAM calls it—"the sacred *show bread*, destined and appropriated to the Chief Priests of the Temple of Corruption,"—he was kept in entire ignorance of his favoured condition—While in this state of ignorance the young Gentleman married the daughter of the Huntsman to the noted hunt near Watford, which gave high offence to the House of SULLIVAN. However, the matter, it should seem, had been accommodated, for the young bride was introduced to the Right Honourables, male and female, a kiss of peace was given, and all of a sudden, it was intimated that a separation must take place, and proceedings were commenced by the Father in the Ecclesiastical Court, and the young man was sent abroad. Mrs. SULLIVAN was left behind; and it is her relations who are now demanding, on behalf of the minor; and through the Court of Chancery, an account of the proceeds of his Sinecure Receivership, which have reached 68,179*l.* and have hitherto been paid into the hands of the Right Hon. JOHN SULLIVAN, the father. This affair will doubtless throw some useful light on the subject of Sinecures when it comes to be argued before Lord ELDON.

[*The Morning Chronicle,—January* 20.

THEATRICALS EXTRAORDINARY.

THEATRE ROYAL—PALACE-YARD.

His *Majesty's Servants* respectfully inform the Nobility and Gentry, that this Theatre will open on Tuesday, the 28th instant, with

A New NATIONAL PROLOGUE,
Written by the Author of the CABINET.

After which, will be performed, for the first time, a Speaking PANTOMIME, called the ADDRESS, in which will be introduced the ECHO DUET, with new accompaniments by the *Leader* of the Band.

In the course of the evening,
SIGNOR CASTELLOREAGHI,
From the Theatres Royal of *Paris* and *Vienna*,
who has been performing in Ireland during the summer with the most distinguished applause, will display his various DECEPTIONS, in which he will be assisted by the renowned DON GEORGIO CANINO, the celebrated Portuguese *Juggler* from Lisbon.—VENTRILOQUISM by Mynheers VANSHITTART and CROAKER from Amsterdam.

To conclude with a *Farce*, in two acts, called
The DIVISION, or the AYES have it,
In which the whole of the Company will perform.

A new Pantomime, called HARLEQUIN HUNT, or the Spa Fields PLOT, which has been for some time in rehearsal, will be speedily produced, with a representation of the *intended* extraodinary attack of the *Mob* on the *Tower of London*.

Many other novelties are in preparation, particularly an ALLEGORICAL *Spectacle*, called PEACE and PLENTY, in which will be introduced a representation of the Bombardment of ALGIERS, and a grand Procession of *Spital-fields* Weavers, bearing *Silk* banners, with suitable inscriptions.

☞ The "*paramount success*" which has hitherto attended the performances of the present Company of *Tragic-Comedians* of the National Theatre, will stimulate their future exertions, so as to "*elicit* new claims" to the support of the public, the Manager being determined to spare *no expence* in adding to the strength of the Company in every department.

*** On account of the great demand for *places*, the Office in Downing-street is now open, with a *back door* leading from the park, where Gentlemen are desired to apply, and they are "most earnestly & most particularly requested" to attend the *Rehearsal* of the *Prologue* and *Address*, on the evening previous to the opening of the Theartre.

VIVANT REX et PRINCEPS BRITT.

DR. WATKINS'S MEMOIRS OF SHERIDAN.

This Work, written with much impartiality and independence of spirit, presents us with the information usual in Biographical performances. Of such a man as Mr. Sheridan, it may be proper to collect the circumstances of his life, for the use of those of the present generation to whom they are not familiar, and who may take some interest in an individual who has attracted notice in their time, though he has lived but little for posterity. We however opened the Book, in the hope of finding among his private Memoirs some traces of that brilliant wit, of which so much has been said and so little has been recorded—of partaking at second hand of some of those festive scenes, those "*noctes cœnæque deûm*," which have been so rapturously praised—but which we have yet found no "faithful Boswell to describe:"—but this it seems is yet a desideratum; and if some other publication does not supply it, these coruscations of Mr. Sheridan's genius will pass utterly away.

The following are some Extracts:—

"Shortly after their marriage, the following poetical correspondence passed between Mr. Sheridan and his lady, in consequence of a gentle suspicion expressed by the latter that the want of stability in this disposition would mar their happiness.

DAMON TO DELIA.

Ask'st thou "how long my love shall stay?
"When all that's new is past?"
How long?—Ah, Delia, can I say
How long my life will last?
Dry be that tear—be hush'd that sigh;
At least, I'll love thee till I die!

And does that thought afflict thee too,
The thought of Damon's death;
That he who only lives for you,
Must yield his faithful breath?
Hush'd be that sigh, be dry that tear,
Nor let us lose our Heaven here.

DELIA TO DAMON.

Think 'st thou, my Damon, I'd forego
This tender luxury of woe,
Which better than the tongue imparts
The feelings of impassion'd hearts?
Blest, if my sighs and tears but prove
The winds and waves that waft to love.

Can true affection cease to fear?
Poor is the joy not worth a tear!
Did passion ever know content?
How weak the rapture words can paint!
Then let my sighs and tears but prove
The winds and waves that waft to love.

The Cyprian bird, with plaintive moan,
Thus makes her faithful passion known;
So Zephyrus breathes on Flora's boers,
And charms with sighs the queen of flowers!
Then let my sighs and tears but prove
The winds and waves that waft to love.

[False pride and undue pretensions naturally lead to poverty: Poverty, *so produced*, as naturally to meanness and to dishonesty.]

"At the time when this marriage took place, Mrs. Sheridan was under an engagement to sing for the benefit of the three choirs, at their musical meeting, which was that year to be held at Worcester. On this occasion she had been paid beforehand: but such was the pride of her husband, that he insisted upon having the money returned, accompanied by a declaration that Mrs. Sheridan would not appear any more in public as a singer. The intimation very naturally astonished the directors, and they strongly represented the great loss the society must sustain in the absence of one upon whose powerful attractions they had relied as certain of drawing a crowded assembly. In addition to this unanswerable appeal, they remonstrated with no less energy, though in delicate terms, upon the justifiable grounds of complaint which the subscribers would have to make upon a dereliction that did not originate in absolute necessity. This argument had its effect, and the lady went down to Worcester, where she enraptured crowded audiences by her harmonious strains, the delight of which however, was allayed by the painful reflection that they would never more be repeated. When the meeting was over, she acted with great liberality, by putting the money that had been paid to her into the plate."

"About this time the Pantheon in Oxford street was preparing for musical entertainments upon an elegant plan; and the proprietors, being desirous of procuring the first-rate performers, tendered Mrs. Sheridan one thousand pounds for twelve nights, with an additional sum to the same amount for a benefit; and these terms to be continued for seven years. Even this liberal proposal was rejected with disdain by her husband, who carried his high notions so far as to prevent his wife from singing at a royal concert, alleging that such an exhibition would degrade his character as a gentleman. Yet at this very moment the father of Mr. Sheridan was an itinerant lecturer and actor; while the family of the lady were living in great credit by the exertion of her musical abilities."

"This spirit of pride, without the means of supporting it, or any certainty of living in a state of independence, soon became the subject of general conversation and censure.

"Even Mrs. Sheridan was anxious to secure an income by her vocal powers: and she earnestly intreated her husband to relax from his opposition; so far as to allow of her occasional performance, until their circumstances should render it unnecessary. But he still continued inflexible, though it was with great difficulty he could raise the necessary supplies for the ordinary purposes of life, and that by very equivocal means."

"At length the lofty sentiments of Mr. Sheridan yielded somewhat under the pressure of necessity, and to the influence of expediency. Though he continued to reject all overtures that were made for the public appearance of his wife, he readily suffered her to have private concerts, if they could properly be so denominated, by which it is probable more was obtained than could have been received in the display of her skill and melody at places of general admission. Thus the same thing was practised with a finer name; for whatever distinction an air of fashion might have given to these concerts, the subscription by which they were supported was in reality the price given for an entertainment."

[We regret that this Work is not, throughout at least, written with corresponding accuracy and elegance. The interesting passage which we now quote will illustrate this double assertion.]

While the superlative excellence of this play [*The School for Scandal*], as a composition, was universally admitted, there were not wanting some acute critics who analyzed it with severity, as being rather an effusion of the imagination than a picture of life and manners. Others again had no scruple in hazarding an opinion that the comedy was not the performance of Sheridan; and *what was at first* [that which at first was] merely suspicion, gathered [ultimately] into the substantial form of positive assertion. By some it was *attributed to the pen* of Mrs. Sheridan; and there were persons who *roundly* asserted that the play was written by a young lady, the daughter of a merchant in Thames street; that, at the beginning of the season, when Mr. Sheridan commenced his management, the manuscript was *put into his hands for judgment* [ill expressed], soon after which the fair writer, who was then in a state of decline, went to Bristol Hot wells, where she died. Such was *the rumour*, which so far obtained credit, that Mr. Isaac Reed, a man extremely cautious of giving publicity to loose reports, thought it proper to insert *this story* in the accounts which he gave of the play in his edition of the Biographia Dramatica. Very observable it is, that, notwithstanding the general circulation of a rumour, which, if true, must materially injure the moral and literary reputation of Sheridan, he never took the means of repelling it, *or* [nor] of establishing his claim to the brightest performance that [has ever appeared] certainly is not a little extraordinary, that while the other dramatic pieces of Mr. Sheridan have been committed to the press by his authority, and for his emolument, that which exceeds them all, and has brought most honour to his name, still remains unpublished, except in surreptitious editions. This could not have arisen from any reluctance *to appear in print* for advantage was [has been] taken of the extreme popularity of the *Critic*, and particularly of *Pizarro*, to profit by the sale of the copies. That this has never yet been done with respect to the manuscript of *The School for Scandal*, is a mystery which cannot easily be explained on the assumption that it really was the illegitimate offspring of his muse whose name it bears. The ground is very tender, but the interests of truth are too *sacred and important* to be sacrificed to delicacy. The silence of Mr. Sheridan on a subject *that* so nearly affected his credit as a dramatist, cannot be justified either on the plea of ignorance or of conscious dignity. He could not be unacquainted with what was very commonly reported soon after the appearance of the play, for he *has* some allusions to the subject in the celebrated farce which he avowedly brought out for the purpose of making his detractors ridiculous. But contempt is no answer, and ridicule is no test of truth. [Certainly by making such allusions as are mentioned, Sheridan's honour was as truly pledged to the comedy's being his own, as if he had more formally asserted it.] The comedy of *The School for Scandal* was exhibited as the production of the manager, and it is still considered as exclusively his composition. While time rolls on, the difficulty of settling the question must necessarily be increasing; and this, in all probability, will be one of those critical points about which the spirit of literary research will labour in vain. Like the famous book ascribed to Charles the First, this play may occasion, at a future period, considerable discussion and contention, unless the friends and contemporaries of Mr. Sheridan shall put the matter completely at rest by producing the manuscript in his own hand-writing, and supporting it by such testimonies of his claim as cannot be controverted. That a manuscript of this play, in the rough and original state in which it came from the author, with interlineations and corrections by another hand, is in existence, can be asserted with confidence; it will remain, therefore, *to see* [to be seen] whether, after a lapse of near forty years, one of the best effusions of the comic muse shall still continue locked up from the public as unworthy of a name, and *properly consigned* [ambiguously expressed] to the foundling hospital of wit.

"Traditional stories are always to be received with great caution; and had the right of Sheridan to the sole merit of having written this play been questioned upon no other grounds, his vindication would have been totally unnecessary. But the accusation, wore a grave aspect *many years ago, and when* [two different times! which cannot be intended by the author] he must have been sensibly alive to every thing which affected his literary fame. Some of his enemies taxed him with a breach of confidence, but others *only asserted* [asserted only] that he had assumed the character of a sponsor and foster-parent to a piece which the author relinquished from motives of friendship, and which he was afterwards too generous to claim.

"When such stories were afloat, the obvious course pointed out by prudence and justice was that *of publishing the play at least* [of at least publishing the play], even though it *might not have* [had not] been deemed necessary to descend into an explicit refutation of the calumnies *that were* in circulation. This was not done, and the seclusion of the piece within the walls of the theatre, together with a total forbearance of all explanation on the part of the manager, served to strengthen the suspicion, that, however embellished the tale might be it was not altogether *fiction* [fictitious]".

"As this comedy is the corner-stone of Sheridan's literary fame, the question of his entire claim to the composition is of material importance, and therefore no blame can be incurred for having stated the charge of deception in the strongest light, and the circumstantial evidence by which it is supported; that, if possible, the truth may be plainly developed before the opportunity shall pass away never to return."

"Literary justice demands an explanation of the reasons why it has never been printed from the original manuscript, and why not the smallest notice has ever been publicly taken of the ascription of this celebrated piece to other hands."

[We are induced to make these remarks on the style of the Work, not because it is upon the whole inaccurate or inelegant, but because we think that biographical subjects in general, and this in particular, require a style peculiarly polished.]

Extracts from Memorandums of a Residence in France, in the Winter of 1815,—16.

(Continued from our last.)

INTERIOR OF THE TUILLERIES.

P. 68.—While the King was gone to vespers Madame R. and I went through the Palace [the Tuilleries]. The splendour of the rooms is beyond description, the good taste which is displayed is no less admirable. The first chamber is the *salon bleu* fitted up with blue satin and gold fringe; the next the *salon de la Paix*, in which is a very large statue of peace in solid silver (but a clumsy sort of thing), and the largest mirrors in the world. The next is the *salon du trône*, where State ceremonials take place, as magnificent as Buonaparté could make it, crimson velvet on the steps of the throne—canopy of the same, with deep fringe of gold, the room lined with velvet; embroidered with stars of gold. The fifth is called the *chambre de conseil*; and the sixth the gallery of Diana. At each end is an enormous vase of the most beautiful porcelain, probably 15 or 18 feet high, between marble pillars, and having at the back mirrors reaching from the floor to the ceiling, so that standing in the middle of the room, the view is prolonged indefinitely, and you seem to see each way half a mile. The ceiling is painted beautifully, but is so extensive, so complicated, divided into so many compartments, and finished so minutely, that it would require a week to examine, and thrice that time to describe it. We next went to the King's bed-chamber, which is also hung with crimson velvet richly ornamented with gold lace, the curtains of satin, embroidered with *fleurs de lis*, the bed-clothes of very fine cloth of the same colour, also embroidered with *fleurs de lis*, the canopy drawn together by a most superb crown, and the bed surrounded with massy railing, all gilt.

I was surprised to observe that in this very severe weather there was not a carpet throughout the Palace, boards form the middle of the room, and marble at the

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edges; they are never washed, but are *supposed* to be rubbed bright; this is far from being the case, however, as they only throw sand and sweep it off again;—there was a profusion of splendour, but no *comfort*.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL AT PARIS.

P. 122.—I was exceedingly gratified with a visit to the *Hospital des Enfans Trouves*, the Foundling Hospital of Paris; it is now called *l'Hospice de Maternité*, and is a branch of a larger establishment, comprising also an hospital for lying in women; and a Committee for superintending the great number of children sent to nurse in the country.

Having a letter of introduction to M. Chaussier, the physician of both hospitals, I selected the time of his going round to present it. A very respectable looking woman, about 40 years of age, in a square black *cloth veil*, lined with white linen, and so thrown over the head as to leave but a small aperture for the face, told me, that although Mr. C. would not pay his visit to-day, she would be happy to conduct me round the hospital. I accepted the offer, and followed her to the music of an enormous bunch of keys tied to her apron string, but of which I did not observe any absolute necessity in the visit we were making. Without doubt, however, the good Lady considered it a mark of dignity, as she took the trouble of tying them on for the purpose. The first room she showed me into was very large, and contained a double row of iron cribs down each side, neatly painted and filled with very excellent soft beds, and linen of dazzling whiteness; each crib had very neat curtains of glazed yellow cotton. The boys' cribs tied with blue ribbon, and a rosette of the same on the top; the girls were distinguished by a red ribbon and rosette. The room was kept beautifully clean and well warmed by open stoves down the middle. It happened that no cry was heard, they had all been just fed, and were sleeping very quietly. It was really a beautiful sight, about 300 infants rescued as it were from destruction, and receiving all the care of the most tender parent from strangers, when they had been abandoned by those whom nature had appointed to that office. The attendants were all clean and respectable, and the whole establishment had the air of being managed with judicious humanity. No expence is spared to procure every comfort, and whatever can contribute to their health is administered with a lavish hand.

P. 124—On coming away, I staid a few minutes in a kind of lobby, conversing with the good lady, who was telling me a long story of her cares and anxieties. A tingle tingle of the little bell interrupted her discourse: she immediately went to a little box at the side of the wall, resembling that old fashioned bar meter, a salt-box; lifted up the lid, and took out a very fine female child, dressed in a coarse white frock, and wrapped in flannel. On its breast was pinned a label of paper, with the word Marie. This is all the ceremony of introduction requisite; no person staid to render account of its birth and parentage, but it was at once carried away to its crib, to be registered. On the morrow it would be christened and vaccinated, and thenceforth considered a child of the State, dropped from Heaven with no progenitors at all. The parents of these children may, however, receive information as to their existence and health, by applying at the office at stated hours. It is very seldom indeed that this privilege is claimed.

P. 126.—The policy of such an establishment, on the score of morals, has been much debated. I have heard the arguments on both sides very temperately and fully stated, and my own conviction is perfect, that the effect of it on the whole is *beneficial*. I have no idea of any objection to it, which would not apply in a much higher degree to our Magdalen Hospital.

P. 127.—Maternal affection is the strongest and most uniform impulse, not only of human nature, but of animals. It is an instinct implanted in every species, for the preservation of it, & women scarcely possess it in a higher degree than the brutes. The mother who is so weighed down by poverty, or by the fear of shame, as to deposit her infant in an hospital where she will never see it more, would not long hesitate to destroy it, if no such resource were open to her; or at least the child would fall a victim to neglect, *less speedily*, but not *less surely* fatal.

CORRESPONDENCE OF DR. FRANKLIN.

(From a late Publication.)

The first letter here extracted is to Mr. Strahan, the King's printer:—

Philadelphia, July 5, 1775.

"Mr. Strahan,—You are a Member of Parliament, and one of that majority which has doomed my country to destruction. You have begun to burn our towns, and murder our people. Look upon your hands! they are stained with the blood of your relations!—You and I were long friends: you are now my enemy—and

I am yours,

"B. FRANKLIN."

The following letter is to Dr. Priestley:—

"*London, Sept.* 19, 1772.

"Dear Sir,—In the affair of so much importance to you, wherein you ask my advice, I cannot, for want of sufficient premises, counsel you *what* to determine; but if you please, I will tell you *how*. When those difficult cases occur, they are difficult chiefly because, while we have them under consideration, all the reasons *pro* and *con*, are not present to the mind at the same time; but sometimes one set present themselves, and at other times another, the first being out of sight. Hence the various purposes or inclinations that alternately prevail, and the uncertainty that perplexes us. To get over this, my way is, to divide half a sheet of paper by a line into two columns, writing over the one *pro*, and over the other *con*: then during three or four days' consideration, I put down under the different heads, short hints of the different motives that at different times occur to me, *for* or *against* the measure. When I have thus got them altogether in one view, I endeavour to estimate their respective weights, and where I find two (one on each side) that seem equal, I strike them both out. If I find a reason *pro* equal to some *two* reasons *con*, I strike out the *three*. If I judge some *two* reasons *con* equal to some *three* reasons *pro*, I strike out the *five*; and thus proceeding, I find at length where the *balance* lies; and if, after a day or two of further consideration, nothing new that is of importance occurs on either side, I come to a determination accordingly. And though the weight of reasons cannot be taken with the precision of algebraic quantities; yet when each is thus considered separately and comparatively, and the whole lies before me, I think I can judge better, and am less liable to make a rash step: and in fact, I have found great advantage from this kind of equation, in what may be called *moral* or *prudential algebra*.

"Wishing sincerely that you may determine for the best, I am ever, my dear friend, your's most affectionately. "B. FRANKLIN."

ON THE LAW OF LIBEL.

(From the Edinburgh Review.)

Not only will the attention of Parliament be turned towards this subject in its next session, in consequence of the bill lately introduced, but it is at this moment the topic to which the regards of legislators and politicians in every part of Europe are most eagerly and anxiously directed.

According to that law, the offence consists in publishing a written, or printed, or painted composition tending to disturb the public peace, by vilifying the Government, or otherwise exciting the subject to revolt, which may be termed a public libel: or by traducing private character, which is commonly termed a private libel;—but both offences are of the same nature in the eye of law, and are punishable upon the same grounds— namely, their tendency to a breach of the peace.

Two points must be made apparent to the Jury before the defendant can be lawfully convicted,—the act of publishing the libel,—and the malice of that act. The first is matter of evidence; the second is frequently shewn by the nature of the writing merely; but it is often also proved by certain facts connected with the writing. In every case, however, it is considered as a matter of fact also, and within the peculiar province of the Jury—the judge having only the right to give his opinion upon this, as he may upon every other question of fact.

If, then, the publication is proved, the only question for the Jury, is the guilt or innocence of the act; that is, the guilt or the purity of the motives which led to it. But how clear soever this may be, the law takes a very extraordinary mode of enabling the Jury to conduct the inquiry. It allows no question whatever to be made of the truth or falsehood of the matters contained in the writing alleged to be libellous. If the defendant has published, that a gross abuse exists in the management of public affairs; that a minister has been guilty of corruption in his Office—or that a private individual has committed a particular crime, the law says, that the Jury must pronounce upon the malice or the purity of his assertions, without being informed whether they are wholly true, or utterly false; and no proof is allowed to be adduced in elucidation of this point. In somewhat of the same spirit, if the publication was made by the servant generally employed in managing the defendant's business, he is not suffered to prove his entire ignorance of the act, but is held responsible for the criminal conduct of the agent, though he never authorized the proceeding; nay, though he was beyond seas when the writting was composed, and never heard of its contents until the day of his accusation.

Now, instead of the truth of the statement being in every instance foreign to the question of guilt, which the law presumes it to be, the cases are extremely few, if indeed there be any at all, in which the question of guilty or not guilty is not materially connected with the question of true or false, always supposing the composition to bear reference to a matter of fact. Thus it is impossible to put a case in which the falsehood of a statement, injurious in its nature, whether to Government or individuals, would not at once be decisive of a malicious intent. If so, the Jury, when called upon to pronounce upon a publication without any evidence either of its truth or falsehood, are placed in a very extraordinary predicament. One means of investigation, which *might* be decisive, is withdrawn from them; that which might be a criterion, and preclude all further inquiry, they must not resort to; they must not use an instrument which at least *might* shew them the way.—There can hardly be imagined one case, moreover, in which the proof of the facts being strictly true, would not operate in a certain degree favourably to the innocence of the publication. Its effect might often be small, but hardly ever would it be wholly insignificant.

The principle upon which the question 'true or false' is excluded, is this: that no evidence must be admitted which is not conclusive; and we will venture to assert, that any thing more unlike the principles of judicial inquiry in all other cases, could not well be imagined. Every case of circumstantial evidence, for example, is of necessity made up of parts, each of which, taken singly, would be insignificant, or nearly so.

It appears then that in the law respecting libel evidence is every thing in any way connected with the act, except only the truth or falsehood of its statements! If an inflammatory passage is selected for prosecution, and read in proof, the most inviolable rules of evidence require that the defendant may call for, or give in proof, any other passage of the same composition. The reason given for this, is that the passages kept back may explain away those put forward; and so they may; and so they probably will, in a number of instances sufficient to justify the adoption of the rule: Nevertheless it might be contended, that in some instances, the passage adduced is so manifestly criminal, that no part of the context could explain it away. The defendant, also is allowed to shew, that the publication was in answer to an attack upon himself; although this is no justification in a civil action, nor of itself a defence to the prosecution; but it throws light upon the *intention*, and tends to disprove that *animus injuriandi*—that *mens rea*, without which the law holds no man guilty. In like manner, if the libel was published in the prosecution of the defendant's lawful private affairs, he may give this in evidence. Thus, he may shew that it was written in answer to a letter asking the character of the prosecutor as a servant. Yet no one can deny, that a gross libel might be published in this shape. The particular time; the aspect of public affairs; the events alluded to in the composition; the situation of the persons mentioned: these, and similar circumstances, are generally stated in the averments of the information or indictment, and they must be proved by the prosecutor, and may be rebutted by contrary evidence on the part of the defendant. Yet, of themselves, they decide nothing as to the guilt; they only elucidate the nature of the alleged libel, and the *animus* of the publisher. It has been likewise solemnly decided, that there is nothing libellous in a publication, by a private individual, of a Parliamentary paper charging the prosecutor with treason.

We entreat the reader's particular attention to the import of the instances which we have just now detailed. They are all examples of evidence being admitted in prosecutions for libel, to prove circumstances by no means necessarily inferring innocence or guilt, but merely tending to illustrate this point; circumstances which may be true, and yet the composition may be a libel, or *vice versa*;—circumstances, in short, which stand in the same relation as the truth of the statements to the matter at issue,—with this difference, that not one of them, generally speaking, is half so intimately connected with it. The defendant is always allowed to read other parts of the composition, because they may explain away the libellous passage,—although there may be cases in which no context can explain it away. He is allowed to prove the writing which called forth the alleged libel, and any other circumstances of provocation,—although it is certain that no provocation can justify a libel. He is allowed to shew that the libel was published in answer to a demand of information,—although no such occasion will justify the giving false information of an injurious nature. He is allowed to prove that the publication is a true account of what passed in Parliament or in a court of justice,—although it is certain that the libel is not the less one for having been originally spoken there: and moreover, that no man can publish a parliamentary proceeding without committing an offence against the law of Parliament, which is the common law of the land.

Why, then, is all evidence of the truth of the statements contained in the composition peremptorily excluded? The reason given is exactly that which exists in all other cases;—it is said that those statements may be true, and yet the publication may be libellous. But this reason is listened to in none of those cases. It is only allowed to operate where the advantage of opening the door to evidence is most important; where the harm done by shutting it is the greatest; where the evils or rather the risk of inconvenience from a better practice, is the least considerable.

We desire to rest the great question under discussion upon the argument which we have just closed. It goes directly to the merits; it demonstrates, both that the investigation of the truth is impeded, in the most eminent degree, by the rule of law—and that this rule is quite inconsistent with analogy and more especially with the rest of the Libel law.

The rule which now prevails, operates most injuriously to the great interests of liberty, & of good Government in general. It tends to the prevention of public discussion, beyond all the fetters that ever were invented for the press. It may be questioned, whether a previous censureship would cramp its freedom much more effectually. The uncertainty of our Libel law,—the *jus vagum atque incognitum* which regulates this vital part of our constitution, is a most serious evil. No man can tell whether he shall be punished for daring to discuss the measures of Government freely and fairly, or not: and a great part of the uncertainty is owing to the maxim, that the truth may not be proved. If it could, the author would be pretty secure against any prosecution for a writing upon public affairs; or if prosecuted, he would have little to fear from the result. As far as the facts bear him out, he might safely go; and his only care would be to avoid mis-statements, and to keep some proportion between the vehemence of the invective and the conduct against which it was pointed. As the law now stands, there is something quite revolting in the powers given to rulers. A minister of state who has committed, in the face of day, the grossest injustice or oppression, or whose incapacity has been testified by the most notorious blunders, may unblushingly avow his wrongs, or his incapacity, and punish whoever conscienciously and calmly states it to the country; or he may obtain the same end, by denying with still greater effrontery what is indubitably true, but what he knows must not be proved. The utmost readiness to prosecute, accordingly, has at different times been found, in persons conscious that the truth only had been proclaimed against them.

To hamper the press may serve the purposes of an usurper, or a wretched & incapable ruler; a just and lawful government may safely, and even advantageously, encourage the freest discussion. The influence of those at the head of affairs secures them at least an attentive hearing in their own defence; it ensures them also the support of a portion of the press. Even if they are in the wrong, they have so many circumstances in their favour, that it requires all the native vigour of truth, aided by time, to prevail against them. If they are in the right how much more safely may they trust their support to reason, and rest satisfied with repelling or retorting the attack, by weapons of the same kind; what is there so very captivating in error—what so bewitching in excessive violence—what so attractive in gross & palpable injustice—as to make those assemble, who stand firm in the consciousness of being right? Surely truth and sense have, at least, an equal chance in this contest; and if the refutation of sophistry may be entrusted to argument, the exposure and condemnation of literary excesses may be left to good taste, without much fear of their proving hurtful to any cause, but that which they are intended to befriend. The only risk that just & wise rulers can incur from discussion, is to be found in the consequences of its restriction. Hamper it, and even the best measures, the purest systems of Government, have some reason to fear. No rules of law can prevent something of the truth from getting out; and, if a blunder is accidentally committed, the less free the press is, the more likely are distorted and exaggerated statements to prevail. A people kept in the dark, are sure to be easily disquieted; every breath makes them start; all objects appear in false shapes; anxiety and alarm spread rapidly without a cause: and a Government, whose conduct might bear the broadest glare of day, may be shaken by the delusions which have sprung from unnecessary concealment.

The present law excluding such evidence, produces the worst possible effects, in another and most important point of view. It destroys the best protection which private character can have, and greatly promotes the abuse or licentiousness of the press, in the only quarter in which it is to be dreaded—its inroads upon the comfort of individuals.—If an action is brought, the party traduced defies his traducer to prove the truth of the charge—and, so far, he saves his honour. But unless he is a person of high rank, or unless the defendant is such a one, or unless some high names are in some way involved in the transaction, he obtains a very paltry sum by the verdict. In all *ordinary* questions of this sort, Juries lean against heavy damages, and award considerable sums only when they are *dazzled* with *sounding titles*, or *great fame* & notoriety.

Now, as the only way at once to remove the gross injustice and inconsistency of precluding all inquiry into the truth—to promote free discussion of public measures by discouraging oppressive state prosecutions—and to protect private character from the licentiousness of the press, by withdrawing the obstacles to private prosecutions, it is proposed to allow the truth of the matters contained in any alleged libel to be given in evidence, and to leave this to the Jury, among other things, without calling upon them to acquit the defendant, because he shall have proved his statements to be true.

Poetry.

BY LORD BYRON.

[FROM THE FRENCH.]

"All wept, but particularly Savary, and a polish officer who had been exalted from the ranks by Bonaparte. He clung to his master's knees: wrote a letter to Lord Keith, entreating permission to accompany him, even in the most menial capacity, which could not be admitted."

Must thou go, my glorious Chief,
Severed from thy faithful few?
Who can tell thy warrior's grief,
Maddening o'er that long adieu?
Woman's love, and friendship's zeal,
Dear as both have been to me—
What are they to all I feel,
With a soldier's faith for thee?

Idol of the soldier's soul!
First in fight, but mightiest now;
Many could a world control;
Thee alone no doom can bow.
By thy side for years I dared
Death; and envied those who fell,
When their dying shout was heard,
Blessing him they served so well.*

Would that I were cold with those,
Since this hour I live to see;
When the doubts of cowards foes
Scarce dare trust a man with thee,
Dreading each should set thee free.
Oh! although in dungeons pent,
All their chains were light to me,
Gazing on thy soul unbent.

Would the sycophants of him
Now so deaf to duty's prayer,
Were his borrowed glories dim,
In his native darkness share?
Were that world this hour his own,
All thou calmly dost resign,
Could he purchase with that throne
Hearts like those which still are thine?

My chief, my king, my friend, adieu!
Never did I droop before;
Never to my sovereign sue,
As his foes I now implore.
All I ask is to divide
Every peril he must brave;
Sharing by the hero's side
His fall, his exile, and his grave.

* "At Waterloo, one man was seen, whose left arm was shattered by a cannon ball, to wrench it off with the other, and throwing it up in the air, exclaimed to his comrades, 'Vive l'Empereur, jusqu'à la mort.' There were many other instances of the like; this you may, however, depend on as true."

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